In the Specification:

Please amend the paragraph at Page 2, lines 4-29 as follows:

It is known to detect whether a normal burst or a truncated burst is present in a received information signal by using one or more features that are calculated during the processing (demodulating and/or decoding) of each received burst. For example, U.S. Patent 6,097,772 to Johnson et al., entitled *System and Method for Detecting Speech Transmissions in the Presence of Control Signaling*, assigned to the assignee of the present invention, the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated herein by reference in its entirety as if set forth fully herein, describes the use of an estimated bit error rate to reduce the probability that control signals and other non-speech transmission segments are interpreted as speech and played. Also, U.S. Patent 6,092,230 to Wood et al., entitled *Method and Apparatus for Detecting Bad Frames of Information in a Communication System*, the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated herein by reference in its entirety as if set forth fully herein, describes the use of a Viterbi decoder metric to detect bad frames of information. Finally, U.S. Patent Application Serial No. ~~[redacted]~~ 10/002,722, filed November 15, 2001, corresponding to U.S. Publication No. US 2003/0095507 A1, published May 22, 2003, entitled *DTX Detection Method With High Success Probability*, to the present inventor, et al., and assigned to the assignee of the present invention, the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated herein by reference in its entirety as if set forth fully herein, describes the use of the Euclidian distance between a soft bit representation of a reference field, and the received frame data bits corresponding to the position of the reference field in a truncated burst, to provide discontinuous transmission detection. However, the use of at least one feature that is calculated during the processing of each received burst may not provide adequate detection probability in high noise environments.

Please amend the paragraph at Page 8, line 31-Page 9, line 5, as follows:

As shown in Figure 1, according to some embodiments of the invention, one or more of these features, **feature 1-feature n**, may be used to provide a preliminary DTX classification **180** at a Preliminary DTX classification block **160**, to preliminarily classify the received signal as containing a normal burst (DTX-High or

DTX-1), or a truncated burst (DTX-Low or DTX-0), to thereby obtain a preliminary classification **180** based upon the at least one feature. Preliminary DTX classification **160** may use one or more of the techniques that were described in the above-incorporated U.S. Patents 6,097,772, 6,092,230 and or Application Serial No. 10/002,722.

Please amend the paragraph at Page 9, lines 13-24 as follows:

Figure 2 is a block diagram of other embodiments according to the invention. In these embodiments **200**, a third stage DTX classification block **270** provides still further classification **290** based on at least one transition rule **280** for normal bursts and truncated bursts between the received information signal and a previously received information signal, to obtain a still further classification **290** of the received information signal as containing a normal burst or a truncated burst. An example of a ~~translation~~ transition rule is a rule that a truncated burst can be included in a transmitted information signal only after comfort noise parameters are transmitted in a previously received information signal. It will be understood that the classification **290** may be further classified if desired. Alternatively, the third stage DTX classification block **290** can provide the final classification upon which a determination is made as to whether a normal or a truncated burst was received.